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PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

— TO THE —

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

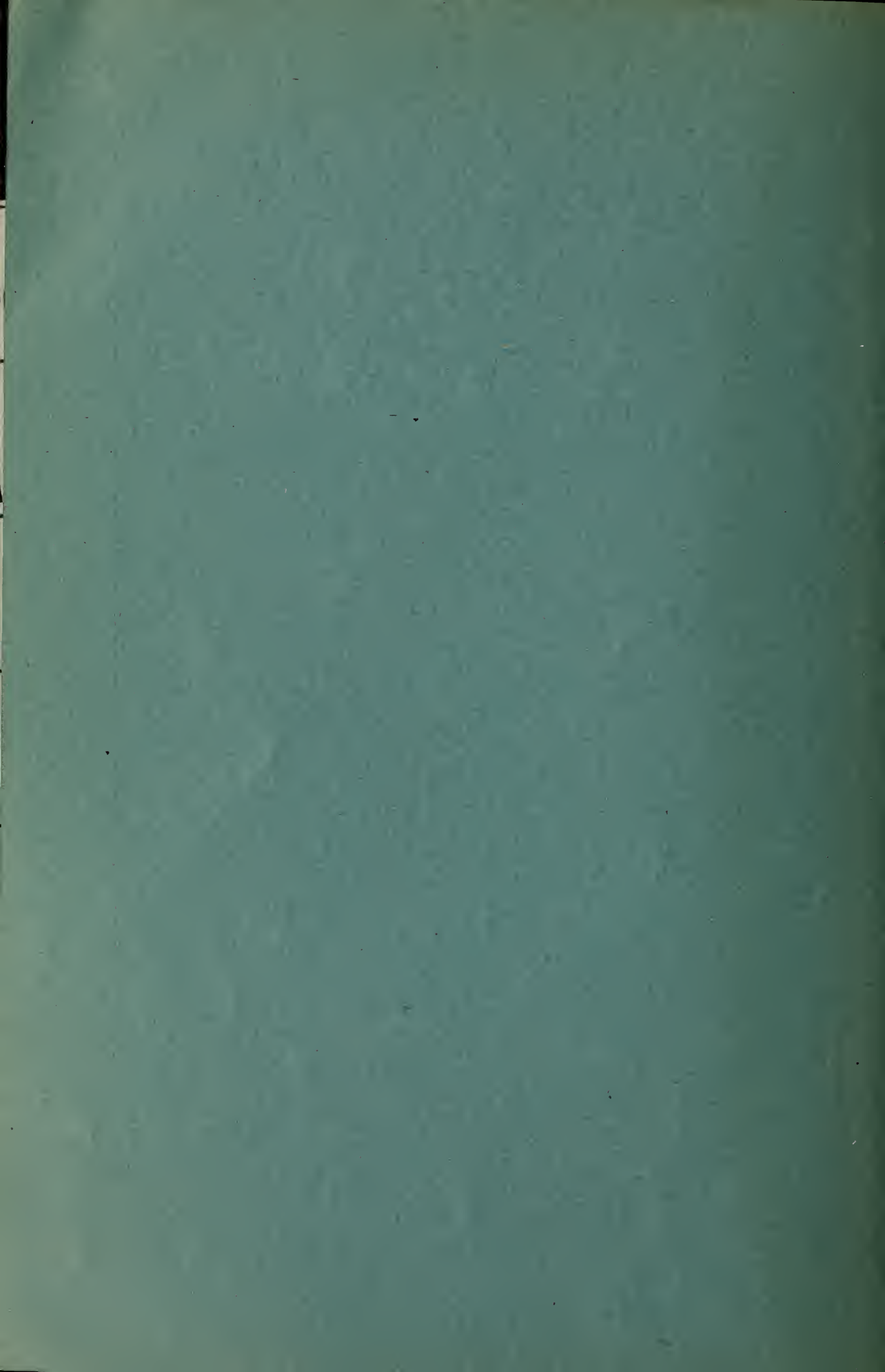
KANSAS INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE



1920

KANSAS STATE PRINTING PLANT
IMRI ZUMWALT, STATE PRINTER
TOPEKA. 1920

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Kansas Technical Institute, Topeka

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To the Board of Administration, Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute.

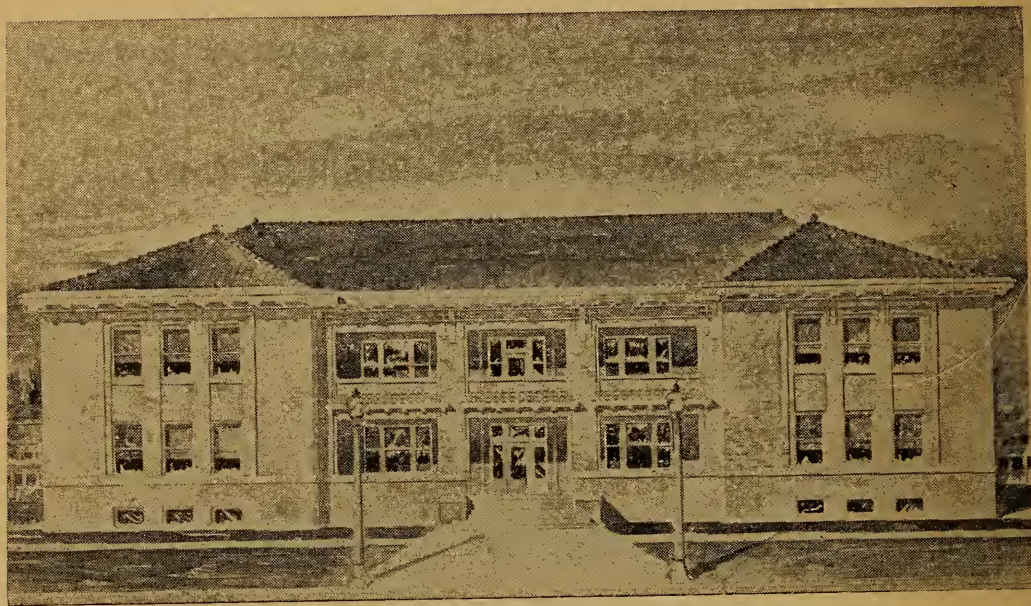
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you a résumé of the work of the Institute, with a few suggestions bearing on its future development.

Little more than a year ago I was asked to take charge of the Institute. About the same time the Hon. J. B. Larimer presented a resolution to the board of trustees urging that the Institute be put under the Board of Administration. On November 29, 1918, the resolution was unanimously adopted at a regular meeting held on the grounds of the Institute.

The purpose of the board in transferring the Institute to the Board of Administration was to increase the institution's usefulness, which could well be accomplished through the splendid educational organization of the state, with its purchasing power, and corps of experts in the state colleges and universities. That the wisdom of the early founders might be maintained, as well as that the race pride and interest of the colored people might be fostered, provision was made for five advisory members to the Board of Administration. Governor Allen wisely appointed four of the founders and loyal friends of the Institute, Hon. J. B. Larimer, of Topeka, who has stood by the school at all times, and given of his time and means most generously and unselfishly; Hon. John M. Wright, a true leader and counselor, and one of Topeka's most useful citizens; Rev. J. H. Van Leu, state missionary for twenty-five years, and a faithful worker; and Mr. J. R. Rogers, who started with the school at its beginning, educated his children here, aided some students through the school, and was a substantial donor, giving of his time and means as few others could do. The governor, out of his anxiety to see the school advance, selected Supt. R. A. Kent of the Lawrence public schools, and professor of education of Kansas University, as a member of the advisory board. This selection by the governor was made only after a very careful survey of the state to find the best person for the position. Mr. Kent, because of his deep interest in all groups

of American people, and his ability along educational lines, peculiarly fits him for the work for which the governor has chosen him.

In coöperation with the Board of Administration and the board of trustees, last summer I proceeded, as directed by them, to take all formal steps to put the school entirely under the Board of Administration. It was thought that this was an appropriate time to substitute the word "Kansas" for "Topeka" in order to mark the change. This would prevent people from going to the Boys' Industrial School when looking for this one.



HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Which it is planned to erect at the Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute to cost \$25,000.

The Institute has been a state school by law and in reality since July 1, 1919. I can say that the change has been made without the slightest friction. The governor and other members of the board—Dr. Mason, Business Manager Kimball, Hon. H. J. Penney, and Hon. E. L. Barrier—have taken the very same interest in this school as they have taken in the Agricultural College, Kansas University, or any other state institution. They have in every particular, day or night, gone out of their way to help push forward the work of this institution. They have saved us many dollars by their judicious purchases. When other schools were closed and coal could not be had, this school received coal from Lansing along with the other state institutions.

Through the State Agricultural College our herd has been tested for tuberculosis, our cows have been selected and purchased. The expert from Manhattan, Dean Potter, was requested to inspect the buildings and grounds, which he did. We will refer later to a portion of his report. The records of our dairy herd are being compiled and sent us, showing cost, profit, or loss. I mention the above because I know every member of the old board will rejoice that their fondest wish for the school is being realized.

STOREROOM.

Under the direction of the business manager a storeroom has been opened and maintained for the benefit of the school. Our books for the storeroom and other business are kept according to the best and approved methods. Mr. Porter, of the State Hospital, has rendered us much assistance in this respect.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Our buildings and grounds are not as well kept as we care to have them, and many of them are in urgent need of repair. The porch on the girls' dormitory is very much in need of a new roof. Every building on the grounds is in need of repairs. Our funds will not allow such improvement. The state landscape architect, in making survey and study of the grounds, says they can be made into a most beautiful campus. He has made a tentative map, and will make a permanent map as soon as we can furnish him with a topographical survey of the grounds, which will cost about \$300 as estimated. No part of our education is so important as that training which will lead the boys and girls to make beautiful homes and give them an appreciation for the same.

The fact that we are located upon a good road, where thousands of people pass, and that we are so near the capital city of the state, adds much to the importance of having a greenhouse with a competent man in charge and the making of our grounds a model of perfection. Boys who would take the greenhouse work could find a ready demand for their services. Because of our location, the greenhouse could be run upon a business basis and would in part carry its expenses.

OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL.

The school is divided into the half-day system. All students in the high school attend the academic classes in the morning and trades in the afternoon. The junior high-school students go to trades in the morning, academic classes in the afternoon.

Rising bell	5:30 a. m.
Breakfast	6:30 to 7:00
School opens at.....	8:00
Drill for boys, physical culture for girls....	8:00 to 8:40
Academic and trade work.....	8:40 to 11:20
Related subjects for the trades.....	11:20 to 12:00
(Four periods per week, the other being given to music.)	
Chapel	12:00 to 12:20
Sunday services, Sunday school.....	9:30 to 10:30
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.....	10:30 to 11:30
Preaching	3:00 p. m.
(By minister of Topeka.)	
Vesper	7:00 p. m.



LEARNING TO COOK.

The forenoon is divided into six 40-minute periods. The afternoon is divided into five 30-minute periods, beginning at 1:30 and closing at 4.

A student is given four units credit for academic work, three for trades, and one for military science or physical culture each year, or eight units per year. Thirty-two units are necessary for graduation in the high-school department.

In grading students the school has adopted the following:

Group I	From 90 to 100
Group II	From 80 to 90
Group III	From 70 to 80
Group IV	Below 70 or failing

The following trades are taught young men and young women:

For Boys:

Agriculture.
Woodwork.
Iron work.
Tailoring.
Printing.
Business.

For Girls:

Cooking.
Sewing.
Laundering.
Business.
Music.
Nurse training.

FIRE PROTECTION.

At present we have no water plugs and hose for protecting our buildings, nor have we any fire escapes for the students and teachers in case of fire, except on the end of one building, boys' dormitory. Adequate protection against fire should be provided in keeping with the state law, as well as for the protection of life and property.

SALARIES.

The demands for teachers are great. Our salaries are now below other schools of the state, as well as many other places throughout the country. Our present schedule is as follows:

Beginners:

At \$80 per month, with advance of \$5 each year until the maximum is reached.

Head of Divisions or Departments:

At \$100 per month, with an increase of \$5 each year until the maximum of \$125 is reached, for nine months.

I would advise that the following schedule be adopted in lieu of the one now being used:

Beginners:

(With five or more years' experience) \$80 to \$125 per month, with an increase of 10 per cent on the previous year's salary until maximum is reached.

For nine months, and \$1 per day for those that may attend summer school, to assist in paying expenses during the time spent in a school approved by this institution.

Head of Divisions or Departments:

\$100 to \$150 per month, with an increase of 10 per cent on the previous year's salary until maximum is reached.

For nine months, and \$1 per day for those that may attend summer school, to assist in paying expenses during the time spent in a school approved by this institution.

That the salaries be divided into twelve payments; that a retirement or pension fund be considered in this connection.

EXPENSES AND FEES.

At the present we charge only \$10 a month for board, \$5 per year for athletic fee, \$5 per semester or \$10 per year for

trade fee, \$1 per month for laundry, and \$1.50 per month for tuition for students outside the state. Students are given an opportunity to work out what part of their expenses they can.

I would advise for next year that we charge \$12 a month for board instead of \$10; that we add a health fee of \$5 to pay for a trained nurse (the Red Cross has provided \$900 for our nurse this year—we have no available funds—the services have been most valuable); that tuition for nonresident students be increased from \$1.50 to \$3 per month.



AUTO MECHANICS FOR YOUNG MEN.

STUDENT BODY AND TEACHERS.

Our enrollment stands now as follows:

	<i>Students.</i>
Boys	73
Girls	81
Total	154
	<i>Teachers.</i>
Men with families.....	6
Single men teachers.....	3
Lady teachers	9
Total	18

These are all we can accommodate in our halls and cottages. Four of the teachers with families must live in the boys' dormitory, and the girls and women teachers live in the girls' dormitory. We should arrange to accommodate 200 young men and 200 young women. The first step in the housing scheme is to build at least six more cottages for teachers and give space

in dormitory to the young men. With the families out of the boys' dormitory, twenty or more boys could be put there. At the present time our dormitories are equipped with three-quarter size beds, and we are compelled to have two students sleep in one bed, which is insanitary and unhealthful. I hope for another year we can have the steel sanitary cots for each student.

EXTENSION WORK.

With a small appropriation we hold a fair and conference here on the grounds each fall, and send speakers in many parts of the state. We should like to put on short courses in agriculture, home economics, and the trades; hold a conference of the leaders in June of each year; a summer school for at least six weeks each summer, and have the colored people of the state feel free to come to the Institute; and entertain our white friends as far as we are able—the legislature one year and the Chamber of Commerce the next, on Lincoln's birthday. This institution should function to aid our people and the white people in having a common place to meet and have a mutual understanding, and keep alive the spirit of Lincoln and John Brown. Kansas State Agricultural College has coöperated with us in this work, and hope for next year they can assist us all they had planned to do this year, which was \$3,050. I think it well that the board make application now so that we might be considered in their budget arrangement.

TEN-YEAR PROGRAM.

This is strictly a boarding school; we have no community to draw from. We are too far from Topeka even for students in the winter to return home. We have no neighborhood in which our teachers can go and board. We have to depend on cottages or dormitories. I am recommending that six cottages be built as soon as possible. At the present time we have a family with three children living in a low, damp basement room joining the boys' lavatory. The conditions are not sanitary.

HOSPITAL.

We have a room in each dormitory for the sick. In case of an epidemic or contagious disease we would be at the mercy of the malady. I recommend that we put on a strong campaign this spring and summer, raising all we can, and ask the legis-

lature for the remainder. A slight effort has been made, with splendid results. We have in cash and pledges between \$1,500 and \$2,000. Mr. Gamble has made a drawing and estimate of such a building, to cost \$15,000 to \$20,000. With these two rooms released we could take care of twelve more students, and care for our sick. Services of our nurses have been in great demand, and during the "flu" epidemic we sent out all we had trained. Such a hospital would enable us to train twenty nurses each year.



THE STATE LEGISLATURE VISITS THE INSTITUTE.

The boys' dormitory is incomplete—another wing should be added and the porch completed. The estimated cost would be \$25,000. With this wing added, I would advise that the first floor be made into a gymnasium, using our present gym, which is full of posts, for dormitories. This addition, with the teachers moved out of the boys' dormitory, would accommodate 100 or 125 young men and single teachers. We should ask the next legislature for this completion, as the porch is now exposed to the weather, having no roof over the same.

BOYS' TRADE BUILDING.

The boys' trade building is not built so as to accommodate the trade. We should and must have two wings added to the building to accommodate the machine shop and auto repair, and another wing to care for wood machinery and carpenter shop. These have been recommended by Dean Potter. It is estimated that the two wings, built and equipped, would cost \$20,000. We should ask the next legislature to provide this. We have not sufficient room to do either well. The basement now used for the shop is dark, damp and not large enough—it does not in any particular come up to the Federal requirements. We cannot teach the trades as they should be taught with such equipment and room provided for the same. Large numbers of boys come here for mechanical trades. They should be taught the trade properly.

CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

The senate of the last regular session of the legislature appropriated \$45,000 for the heating plant, but because of small salaries of teachers, and other needs, they were finally persuaded to put the money into salaries and carry this over to the next session. They did provide for one furnace, which has been installed. We should ask that \$65,000 be provided for a central heating plant at the next regular session. When this is installed we should consider producing our own electricity and moving our small ice plant and laundry to the same building; it requires an extra boiler for the laundry, as our present quarters are too small and are needed for dormitory space. The laundry is at present located in the girls' dormitory.

ADDITIONAL LANDS.

Land around the school will never be cheaper. Now is the time to purchase what we shall need for many years to come. Eighty acres north of us can be purchased for \$15,000 to \$20,000; and 150 acres east of us for \$35,000 to \$40,000; forty acres south of us for \$4,000 to \$6,000; 70 acres west of us for \$15,000 to \$20,000. Three hundred acres can be purchased for less than \$100,000.

COMMUNITY TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Under the proposals of Governor Allen in his tenantry amendment it is proposed to sell small tracts of land above mentioned to young farmers, graduates of the schools pre-

ferred, for the starting of truck farms, and thus build up a community of good citizens with the school as a center.

DAIRY BARN AND DAIRY.

The last legislature appropriated \$1,250 for live stock and dairy cattle; \$250 for stanchions. The stanchions have been installed and seven cows purchased. The cows will make a nucleus or foundation for a future herd of thirty or forty head of the best cattle in the state; first, to supply milk for the school, and second, to furnish ample practice for the young men who come to school to take live stock and dairying. A dairy barn and dairy are needed, and should be built for \$25,000.

AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL SCIENCE BUILDING.

To complete a group of buildings in keeping with the state of Kansas, an agricultural and science building, to cost something like \$250,000, and contain space for domestic arts, domestic science, agricultural chemistry, auditorium and gymnasium, should be built, turning our present home-economics building into a library. An engineering building to cost about \$250,000 should be built near this building, and our present trades school converted into a dormitory.

THE MISSION OF THIS INSTITUTE.

With a growing Negro population, this institution should function in a most helpful way, just as Manhattan is doing for the white boys and girls. While it is true that the doors are open to the boys and girls throughout the state of Kansas and should be, the truth remains that but few of them ever enter or complete a course of study in an institution above high school. This is not a matter of prejudice or bad feeling, but a condition. This school, like all others, should act as a social center.

The Negroes in the state of Kansas are dying as fast or faster than the Negroes in Louisiana, and twice as fast as the white people of this state. The Negroes are dying at the rate of 21 per thousand, and the white 10.01 per thousand. Could we not serve by connecting this institution with other forces; and with our hospital and nurse training send our graduates to help improve a real condition that is so much needed among our people? The state should let us do this.

THE NEGRO FARMERS.

The Negro farmers are decreasing at the rate of 20 per year. They are going to the cities and towns, and in too many

cases are helping to fill up the penitentiary, reformatory, and industrial schools for boys and girls. These farmers are not leaving the farm because the white people mistreat them, but are trying to improve the social conditions of their children. Our extension worker for women reports the lack of organization for social improvement as well as otherwise. Through our extension service a colored man and woman should go into every colored home in Kansas and carry our people the same kind of encouragement that Manhattan workers carry to the white people of the state. Some of our people in Kansas are in the very same condition as many other people in the South who live in a colored community; they die for the lack of social organization. They have had no one to pull them together. As their children grow up they move to town. The extension work is changing that condition. Should not this institution aid the colored farmers? I went into a few communities last summer, one at Oskaloosa and one at Pratt. At Oskaloosa they are going to town; at Pratt they are headed towards the country in some respect.

Auto repairing, tractioneering, and blacksmithing are needed more in Kansas than in any other state in the Union, as well as other mechanic arts. This institution should help send boys back to the small towns and farms. There is a demand for them.

TEACHERS' TRAINING.

As a matter of aiding in the work of education, I would urge that we add a two-year course in teacher training and trades, giving the work the grade of junior college. We have more than one million Negro children of school age not in school in the South. Our graduates can find a great field as teachers of vocational and academic subjects. We should not let this opportunity pass. The Federal government will pay half or all the salary under the Smith-Hughes law.

NEGRO MUSIC.

Recent development in Negro music has awakened interest and a desire for more serious study among students. We need at least two teachers to meet the growing demand for such study, and to perpetuate the Negro folk song. A group of singers sent over the state in the summer would serve in a most helpful way, and with little expense to the school, to foster an appreciation for our music.

NEW TRADES.

We should add cobbling, masonry, and plumbing to our trades as soon as we can get funds. This would help the school and serve to keep up repairs in a first-class way.

FARM DEMONSTRATION STATION.

We should have trucking and fruit growing to show what can be done with vegetables and fruits, live stock and poultry, as well as general farm crops. I advise that the same be added as a part of the extension work.

DONATIONS.

Oil land has been given to the school by Mr. Chas. Cutler. As stated above, we need cottages. I suggest that we try to get cash from Mr. Cutler now and build cottages for teachers.

A house in town worth \$2,000 has been given to us. There is an incumbrance of \$600 to \$800 on the property. I advise that we pay off this incumbrance, get a good title to the same, sell the property, and build a cottage at the school.

THINGS WE SHOULD ASK THE LEGISLATURE FOR AT ITS
NEXT SESSION.

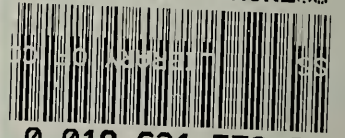
Overhauling and improving our sewage system, and connecting buildings with the same.....	\$5,000
Fire plugs; fire escapes.....	2,500
Completion of boys' dormitory.....	25,000
Two wings to the boys' trade building, as recommended by Dean Potter of Manhattan, and equipment, one for machine and automobile shop, and one for wood machinery and carpentry; \$10,000 each	20,000
Central heating plant, with room for laundry, storage, and equipment for producing electricity, etc.....	65,000
Salaries for the biennium.....	60,000
Appropriation for maintenance, extension, and any expense that may be incurred during next biennium.....	60,000
Two cottages for teachers.....	8,000
Additional land, about 300 acres.....	100,000
Greenhouse and equipment.....	5,000
Roads and sidewalks.....	5,000
Live stock	2,500
Total	\$358,000

Respectfully submitted.

G. R. BRIDGEFORTH, *Principal.*



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